GFP Industry Group

March 15-16, 2005

Agenda

Tuesday, Mar. 15

Time	Topic
8:30 – 9:00	UID Strategy (LeAntha S.)
9:00 – 10:00	Valuation (Ric S.)
10:00 – 10:15	Break
10:15 – 11:30	1662 Transition (Lydia D.)
11:30– 12:00	Categories of Property in the possession of contractors (Tom Ruckdaschel)
12:00 – 1:15	Lunch
1:15 – 2:45	Business Rules (Max W.)
2:45 – 3:00	Break
3:00 – 3:30	Business Rules (cont.)
3:30 – 4:30	UID Registry (Pam Rooney/Bruce Propert)

Agenda

Wednesday, Mar. 16

Time	Topic
8:30 – 9:15	WAWF Transfers (Brian Haller)
9:15 – 9:45	Item "End of Life" (Judy Critzer)
9:45 – 10:00	Break
10:00 – 12:00	Breakouts
12:00 – 1:15	Lunch
1:15 – 3:00	Breakouts
3:00 – 3:15	Break
3:15 – 4:30	Outbriefs and Next Steps

UID Strategy

LeAntha Sumpter

Vision For Property Management

DoD, its coalition partners, and industry efficiently and effectively manage individual tangible items of Government property with near real-time situational awareness using globally unique item identification, enabled by speedy and accurate automatic data capture.

UID: What Makes it so special?

UID…

➤**Provides** *"The Key"* **to discovery and correlation of item, real property and human resource information so**

✓DoD can **consistently locate, control and value assets** anywhere and anytime

➤Is an applied *leading industrial practice* interconnecting people, item, real property (places), organizations, force structure, programs, etc.

➤Enables *globally accessible and secure* enterprise data

➤Registries enable *creation of UID mission critical services* to

✓Translate legacy data for existing DoD systems
✓Enable access for operational support
✓Enable joint paperless management

Goals and Objectives

DoD, its coalition partners, and industry efficiently and effectively manage individual tangible items of Government property with near real-time situational awareness using globally unique item identification, enabled by speedy and accurate automatic data capture.

Goal: Ubiquitous and Globally Unique Item Identifiers (UII)

- UIIs become keys to discovery and correlation of property information
- IUID Repository enables data use
- Property management processes streamlined

Goal: Capitalize on Leading Practices

- Adopt leading practices
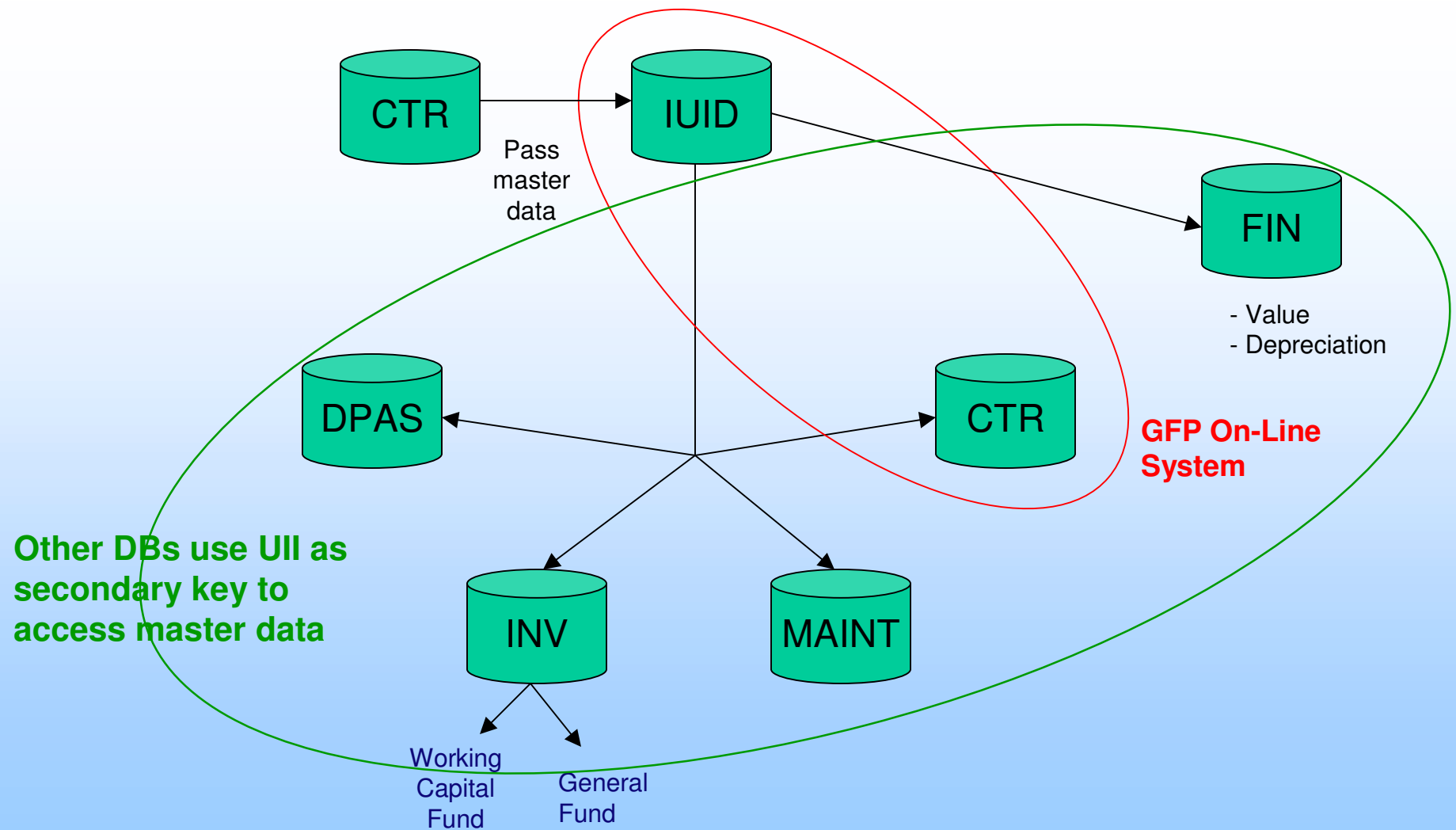- Low cost and readily available automatic data capture technologies

Principles for Future Property Environment

- ➢ **Create data one time, reuse often**
- ➢ **Property should only be in one accountability system at a time**
- ➢ **Need to separate accounting from accountability**
- ➢ **Acquisition value will only be recorded and updated in the UID registry**
- ➢ **UID Registry will -**
  - ➢ Never be an accountability system; but will be the audit trail of current and previous stewardship accountability systems
  - ➢ Maintain basic/master UID data
  - ➢ Not maintain contextual data (transactional data); the registry will point to stewardship accountability system(s)
  - ➢ Will be updated with key transaction events
  - ➢ Will be the source system for asset valuation
- ➢ **The concatenated UII is the common data key across systems**
- ➢ **DCMA and Services (if they are the administration source other than DCMA) will have access to contractor stewardship records that augment the UID Registry**
- ➢ **If item is not serialized at the point of shipment, it must be serialized at receipt**

Operating Construct for GFP On-Line System

CTR → IUID

Pass master data

IUID → FIN

- Value
- Depreciation

DPAS

CTR

GFP On-Line System

Other DBs use UII as secondary key to access master data

INV

MAINT

Working Capital Fund

General Fund

Movement of Material and Related Information

	Current Data Transfer	Issues/Questions

Current Data Transfer

Issues/Questions

GFM

Milstrip/ Milstrap	80 card column
Contract Transfer (no cost)	1149
Government Location	1348-1A; 1149
Another Vendor	250 (856/57)

CAM

Stock	Issue document; MRP transaction; MMAS
Purchase	Purchase Order
Contract Transfer (cost involved)	Finance department; MMAS

Cost transaction

➢ 856, 1149, 511, 527 are close formats
  ➢ Should all migrate to 856?
  ➢ Should we look at business rules that fold material transfer into standard data formats?

➢ Can RFID allow the summary data to be available for bulk material?
  ➢ Can the RFID # replace or = UID traceability?

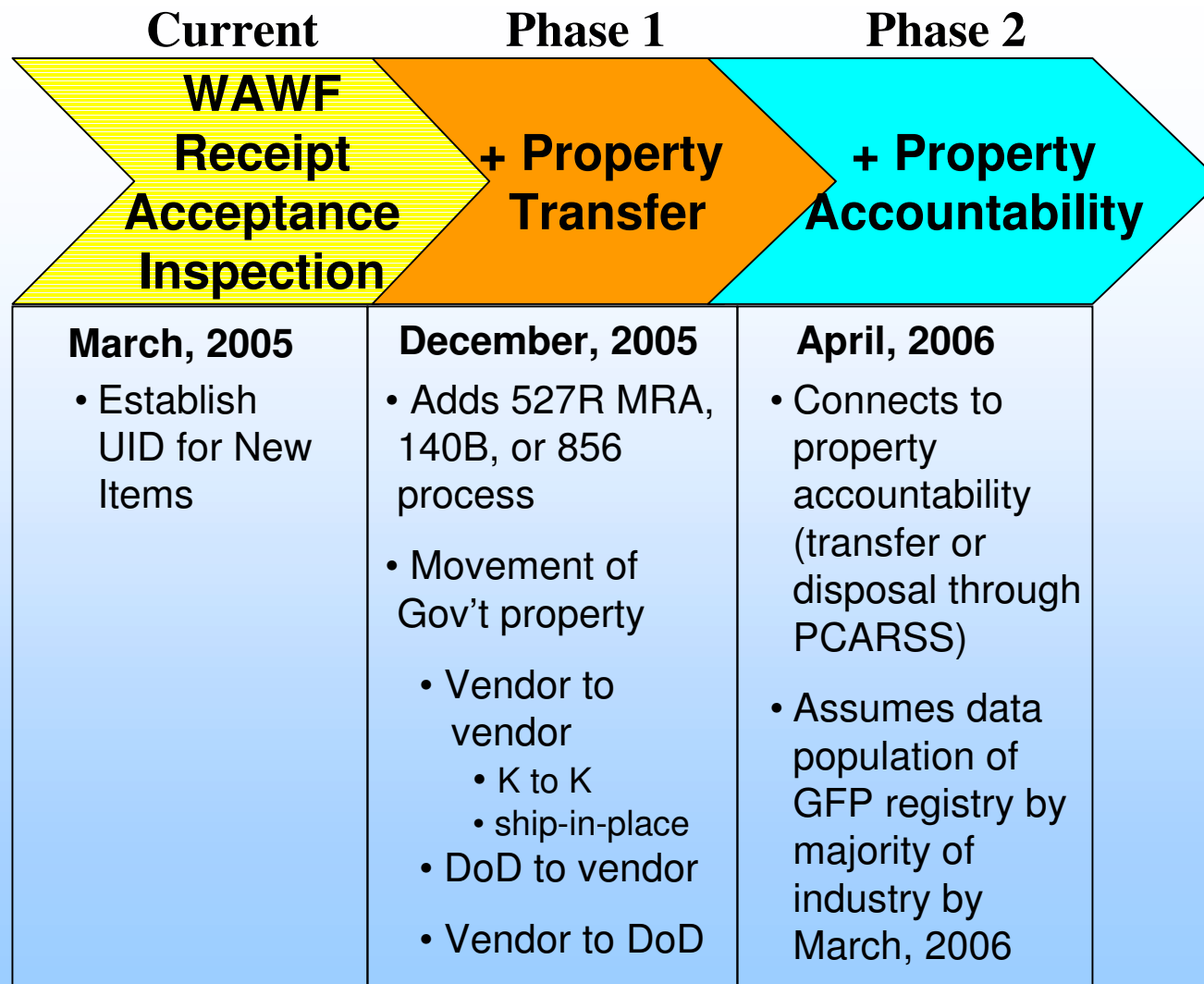➢ Management Control Activity (MILSTRIP gatekeeper) process should be integrated into data flow
  ➢ Current GFP tracking systems in Services
    ➢ G009 (Air Force) (migrating to CAVS II?)
    ➢ CAVS II (Navy, Army)

WAWF Development Plan for Enabling Property Transfers

	Current	Phase 1	Phase 2
	WAWF Receipt Acceptance Inspection	**+ Property Transfer**	**+ Property Accountability**
	March, 2005	**December, 2005**	**April, 2006**

	• Establish UID for New Items	• Adds 527R MRA, 140B, or 856 process
		
		• Movement of Gov't property
		  • Vendor to vendor
		    • K to K
		    • ship-in-place
		  • DoD to vendor
		
		  • Vendor to DoD
			• Connects to property accountability (transfer or disposal through PCARSS)
			
			• Assumes data population of GFP registry by majority of industry by March, 2006

GFP Capture – Proposed Formats

- **527R**

  - **Proposed by DLMS**

  - **Used by DoD for Material Receipt Acknowledgement (MRA)**

  - **Requires IC changes for PIPC UID implementation**
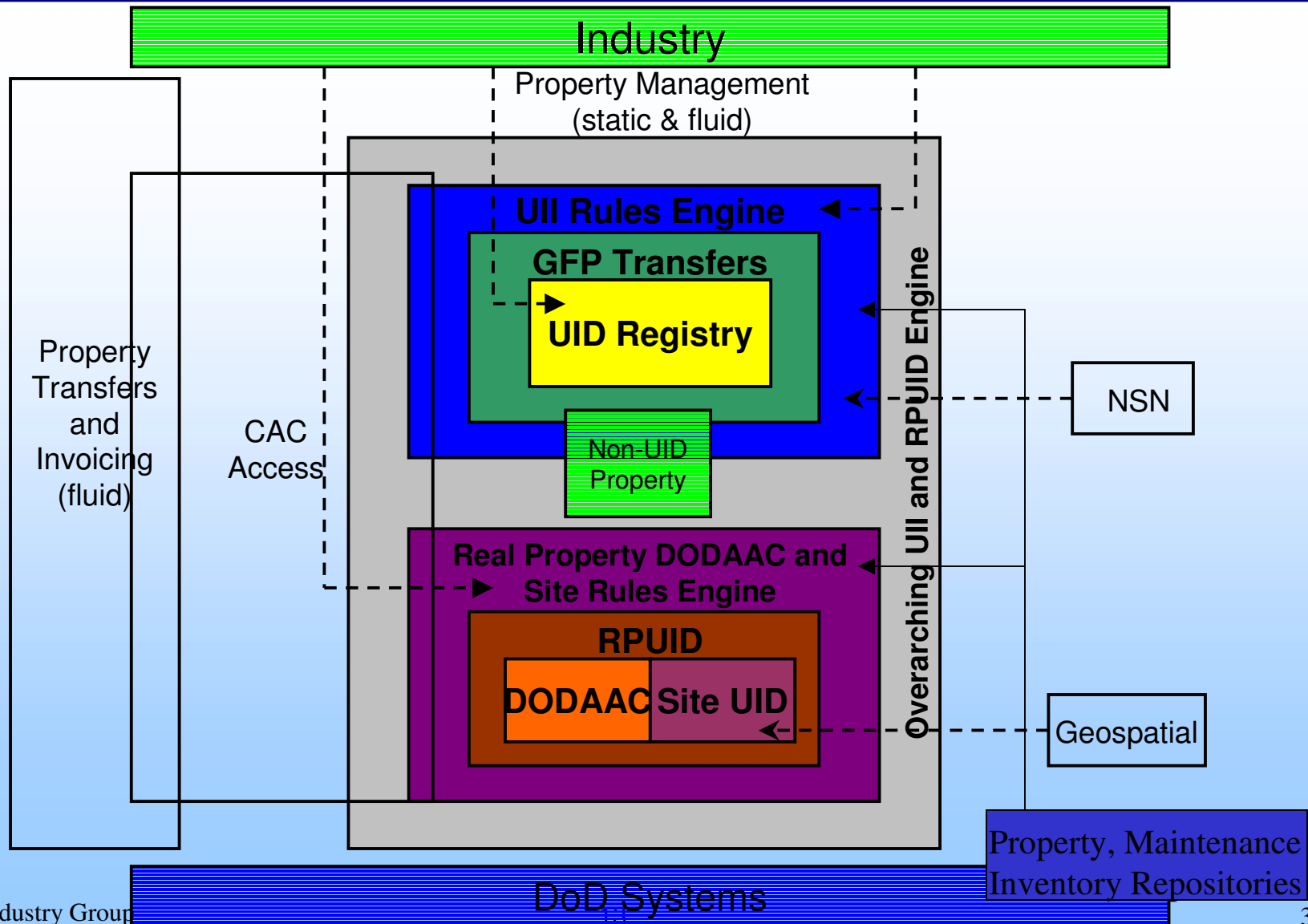
- **140B**

  - **Proposed by DLMS**

  - **Used by DLA to report events regarding custody or status of unique items tracking items.**

  - **UID reporting not addressed to date.**

- **856**

  - **Proposed by DCMA**

  - **Used by WAWF-RA to capture new procurement receipts**

  - **Requires IC changes for PIPC UID implementation**

Rules Engines

Industry

Property Management
(static & fluid)

UII Rules Engine

GFP Transfers

UID Registry

Non-UID Property

Overarching UII and RPUID Engine

NSN

Property Transfers and Invoicing (fluid)

CAC Access

Real Property DODAAC and Site Rules Engine

RPUID

DODAAC **Site UID**

Geospatial

Property, Maintenance Inventory Repositories

DoD Systems

UID GFP Industry Group

3-15-05

Property Management Valuation

Ric Sylvester

Property Management Valuation

Establishing Values for Initial On-Line System

➢ Companies load registry with acquisition values for GFP

➢ DoD will establish net book value in fixed asset accounting system

Property Management Valuation

Valuation of GFP After Initial Load

➢ Newly manufactured GFP -- will be registered (with acquisition value) by delivering company

➢ Fabricated CAP -- will be registered by fabricating company (acquisition value) at time of possession by Government

➢ Legacy GFP – If value is unknown, acquiring company will determine a fair market value at time of acceptance and register

-- Focus for March 2006 is for end items, not embedded items

1662 Transition

Lydia Dawson

UID Registry/1662 timeline (2005-2006)

2005   **2006**

Jun 1	Jul 1	**Aug 1**	**Sep 1**	**Oct 31**	Nov 15	Jan 1	**Mar 31**	Jul 31	Sep 1	**Dec 31**
Publish Detailed 1662 Criteria	Registry Capable for PIPC bulk load	**DCMA Letter & Deviation**	**Contractors Accept Deviation**	**Normal 1662 Reports Due**	Registry Capable - PIPC each(s)	All new GFP meet IUID Requirement DFARS Change	**All PIPC in Registry Reconcile 1662**	FOC On-line	DFARS	**All contractors on-line**

- Volunteer Contractors must complete 1662 reconciliation no later than Mar 31, 2006
- Data on all PIPC must be contained in registry prior to reconciliation

- Small businesses may submit paper 1662

DD 1662 Eliminated December 2006

1662 Reconciliation Process/Instructions

Jun 05 – Mar 06   March 2006   March 2006

Submit Only OPE, IPE, STE, ST, Military Property (excluding reparables) In Electronic Format No Contractor Acquired Property

Submit Only Government Material (GF) Government Material (CA), Land, Other Real Property On DD Form 1662

Standard Submission of All Government Property on DD Form 1662

WAWF → **Populate the UID Registry** ← Bulk Loads

File Data

File Data

Step A Line Item Registry Report

Step B DD 1662 Transition

Step C DD 1662 Submission

Need to clearly define reparables. Reparables and serialized GFM are optional for A. Must be in A or B.

Grand Totals of Steps A + B Should Equal Step C

Note: Policy for Real Property pending.

1662 Reconciliation Process/Instructions

Step A

1) Bulk load into UID registry (item data)
- Block 12: Other Plant Equipment, exclude CAP, report GFE
- Block 13: Industrial Plant Equipment, exclude CAP, report GFE
- Block 14: Special Test Equipment, exclude CAP, report GFE
- Block 15: Special Tooling, exclude CAP, report GFE
- Block 16: Military Property, report all

2) Update UID registry on a transactional basis through WAWF or other processes

Step B

1662 transition submission
- Block 10: Land, report all
- Block 11: Other Real Property, report all
- Block 12: Other Plant Equipment, exclude GFE, report CAP
- Block 13: Industrial Plant Equipment, exclude GFE, report CAP
- Block 14: Special Test Equipment, exclude GFE, report CAP
- Block 15: Special Tooling, exclude GFE, report CAP
- Block 17: Government Material (government furnished), report all
- Block 18: Government Material (contractor acquired), report all

Step C

Standard submission – "as is" to establish 1662 baseline

Note: Policy for Real Property pending.

DCMA Reporting Requirement

Detail Report: Should be selectable by CAGE or Contract Number.

CAGE	Contract # (custody)	UII	Description	Current Part #	serial #	Property Type	Unit of Meas.	Value

Summary Report: By CAO from BINCS/CCR by CAGE or by Contract Number

Contract Adminstration Office (CAO) *	Material Total Value	Equipment Total Items	Equipment Total Value

CAGE	Material Total Value	Equipment Total Items	Equipment Total Value

Contract Number (Custody)	Material Total Value	Equipment Total Items	Equipment Total Value

* CAO is the only data item not in the UID Registry.   This in effect replaces the 1662 reporting.

Bulk Upload

Bulk Upload

```
                           Web Entry
┌──────────────┐ ─────────────────────────────→ ┌──────────────┐
│              │                                 │              │
│  Contractor  │            XML/                 │   Registry   │
│              │ ─────────   *   ─────╲          │              │
└──────────────┘                       ╲         └──────────────┘
        │                                ╲            ↑
        ↓                                 ╲          /
┌──────────────┐    XML/        ┌──────────────┐    XML
│              │                │              │   /
│     VAN      │ ────  *  ────→ │     GEX      │ ─/
│              │                │              │
└──────────────┘                └──────────────┘
```
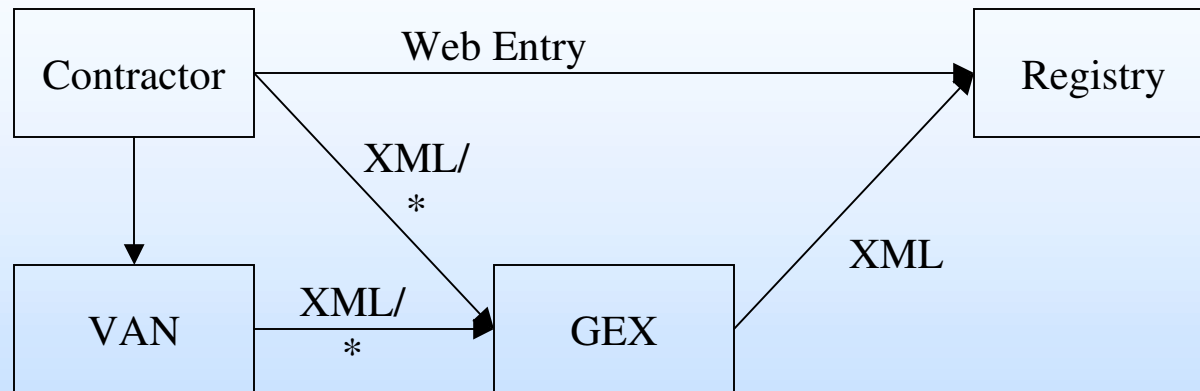
* Possible alternatives:
Flat file
Gov't create standard UDF

1662 report will be submitted in the 1662 system
Bulk load to the registry is at the eaches level
XML is preferred method by gov't. Will it work for
industry?

Categories of PIPC

Tom Ruckdaschel

Definitions:

Equipment – a tangible article of personal property that is complete in-and-of itself, durable, nonexpendable, and needed for the performance of a contract. Equipment generally has an expected service life of one year or more, and does not ordinarily lose its identity or become a component part of another article when put into use.

-**Material** - property that may be incorporated into or attached to a deliverable end item or that may be consumed or expended during the performance of a contract. It includes assemblies, components, parts, raw and processed materials, and small tools and supplies that lose their individual identity through incorporation into an end-item. Material does not include Equipment, Special Tooling, Special Test Equipment, or Unique Federal Property.

Categories of Property

- **As they currently exist within DoD**
  - Class 1: Food
  - Class 2: Clothing and individual equipment (e.g., boots, shovels)
  - Class 3: Petroleum, oils and lubricants
  - Class 4: Construction materials (e.g., wire, lumber, cement)
  - Class 5: Ammunition
  - Class 6: Personal demand items (e.g., candy, cigarettes, soap)
  - Class 7: Major end items (e.g., airplanes, ships)
  - Class 8: Medical (e.g., bandages, syringes, stretchers, drugs)
  - Class 9: Repair parts and components (e.g., spark plugs, batteries)
  - Class 10: Nonstandard items used to support nonmilitary programs [agriculture and economic development] (e.g., farm tools, tractors, seed)

  (Already exist, require no new policy, require no "translation")

Categories of Material

➢ **Material categories of property**
- Class 2: Clothing and individual equipment (e.g., boots, shovels)
- Class 3: Petroleum, oils and lubricants
- Class 4: Construction materials (e.g., wire, lumber, cement)
- Class 5: Ammunition
- Class 6: Personal demand items (e.g., candy, cigarettes, soap)
- Class 8: Medical (e.g., bandages, syringes, stretchers, drugs)
- Class 9: Repair parts and components (e.g., spark plugs, batteries)
- Class 10: Nonstandard items used to support nonmilitary programs [agriculture and economic development] (e.g., farm tools, tractors, seed)

(Already exist, require no new policy, require no "translation")

Categories of UID Material

➢ **Items in the remaining material categories that:**

- Are repairable items (down to and including sub-component repairable unit level)

- Are life-limited, time-controlled, or items with records (e.g., logbooks, aeronautical equipment service records, etc.)

- Require technical directive tracking at the part number level

- Are initial spares, i.e., spares that are stocked to support a newly fielded weapon system or a modification of a weapon system. *(Items meeting any one or more of these criteria currently require DoD serialized item management which can be utilized to uniquely identify the items, physically or via the "virtual" guidance.)*

Business Rules

Max Westmoreland
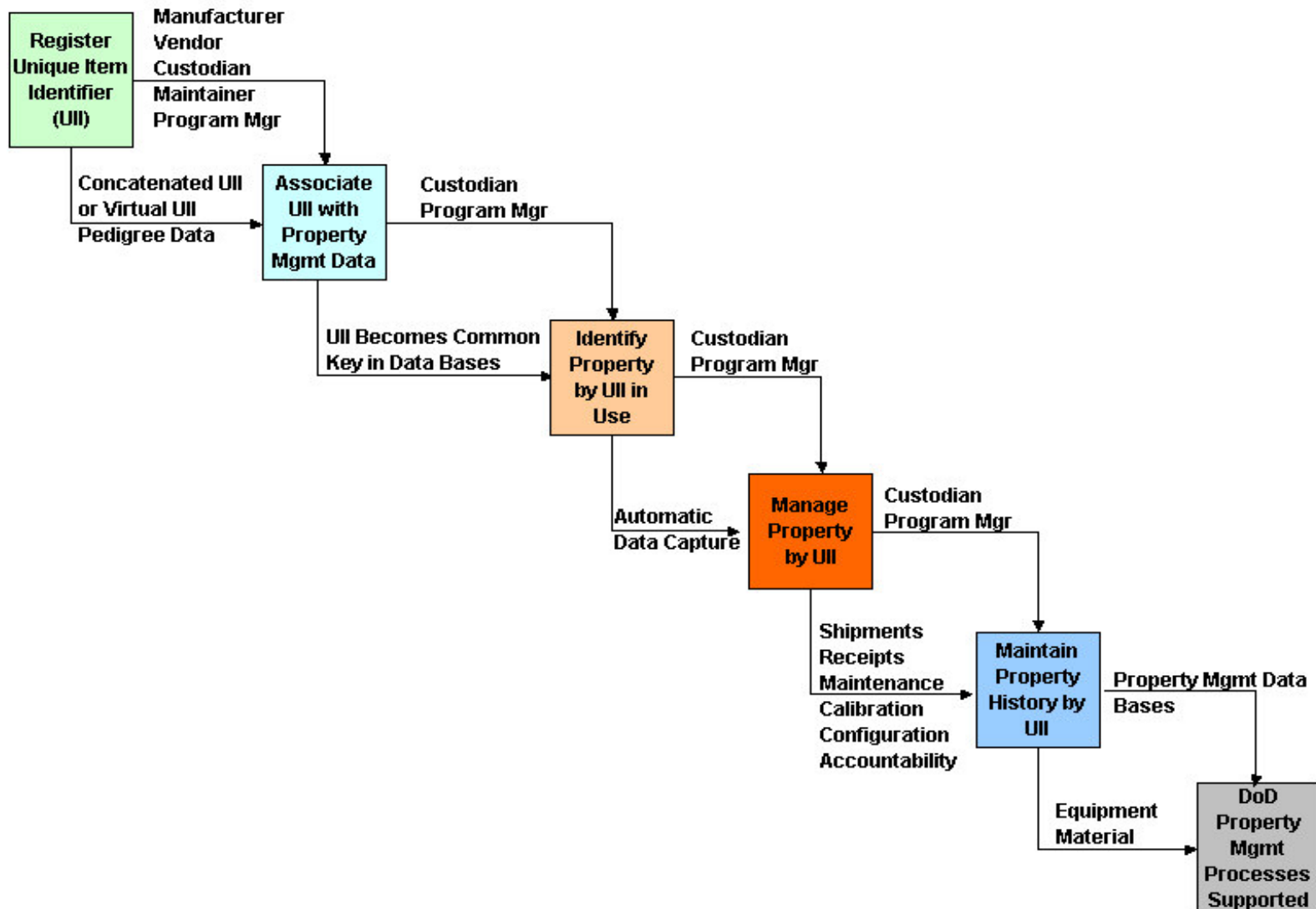
① Unique Item Identifiers (UII) Applied to Government Property

② IUID Registry Becomes Authoritative Source for Master Data on Unique Identification of Property Items

③ UII Becomes a Common Key for Asset Management, Accounting and GFP Electronic Management Systems
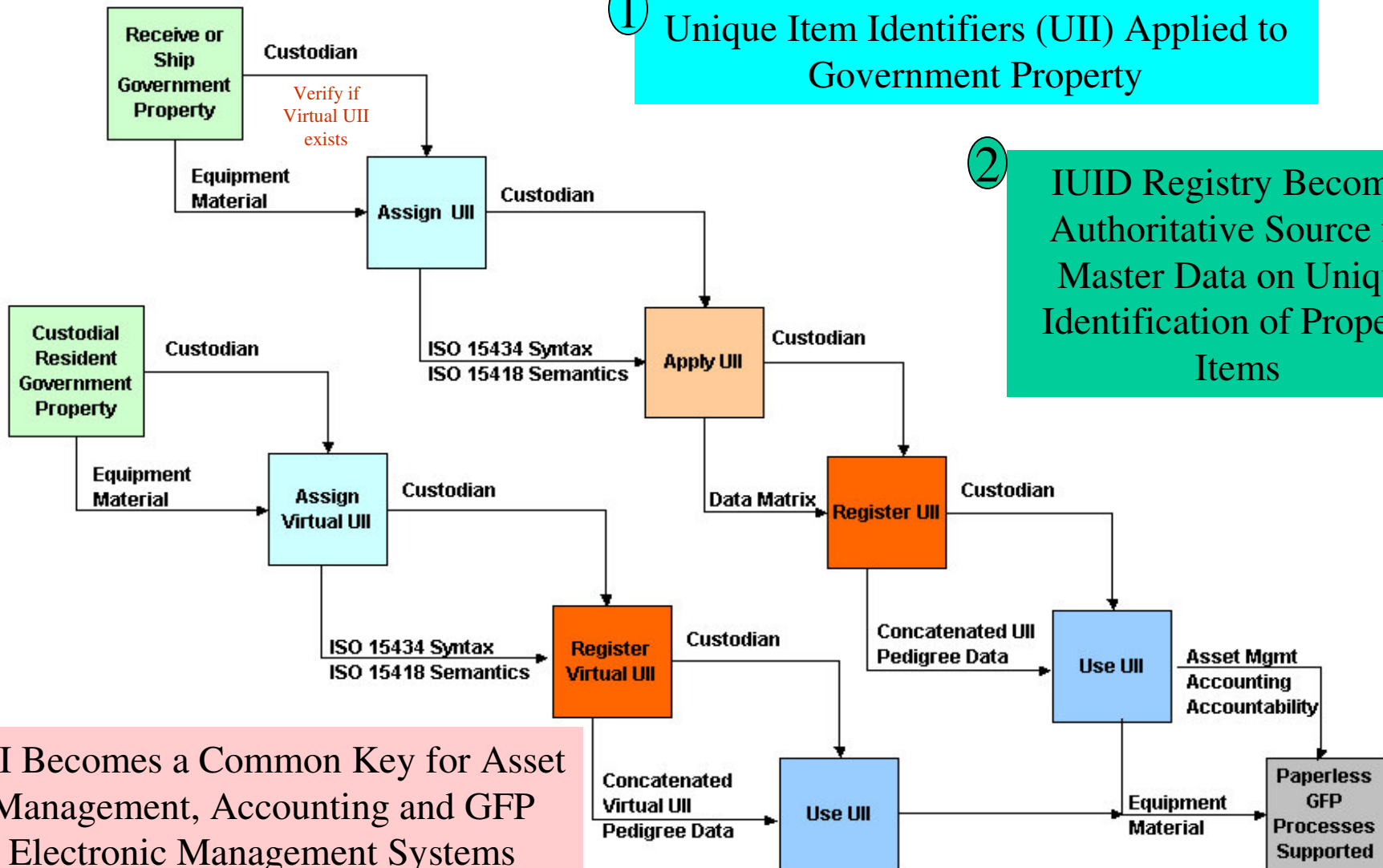
Current GFP Business Rules In Guide Version 1.4

- Tangible personal property items owned by DoD and in the possession of the contractor will use the asset identification number used to track the item as the item's serial number within enterprise identifier. (B.R. #32)

- Tangible personal property items owned by the Government is the possession of a contractor will use the enterprise identifier of the enterprise maintaining the serial number of the item. (B.R. #33)

- A UID should be created for tangible personal property items owned by the Government in the possession of a contractor by using UID Construct #1. (B.R. #34)

- For items that do not require a UID: (B.R. #35)
  - If the item is delivered with a commercial item mark, it is acceptable to the Government
  - If the item is delivered without a commercial item mark, the contractor is not required to obtain one

- A UID is not required t be physically marked on tangible personal property items owned by the Government in the possession of a contractor unless the item is moved or delivered to a different location with a different enterprise identifier. (B.R. #36)

- Tangible personal property initially furnished to the contractor by the Government will use the UID provided by the Government. If none is provided, establish a UID using the criteria in Rules 32-34. (B.R. #37)

- Tangible personal property will also require markings or labels indicating Government ownership. (B.R. #38)

(December 23, 2004 policy revised effective date to be January 1, 2006)

Proposed Revised GFP Business Rules

If GFP received without UII, the Receiving Contractor shall:

✓ Assign a unique property control number to track the item while in its possession.

✓ Using UII Construct #1 or #2, construct the UII. The contractor's property control number assigned to the item may be used in UII Construct #1.

✓ Mark the UII data elements on the item with the data matrix symbol.

✓ Report the concatenated UII and its pedigree data elements to the UII Registry.

Proposed Revised GFP Business Rules, Cont'd

The Contractor with property already in its possession shall:

✓ Assign a virtual UII to the item (Note: If the item is already marked by a data matrix containing a DoD UID equivalent, the equivalent can be used instead of assigning a virtual UII. If the equivalent is not marked by a data matrix, the equivalent mark (i.e., data plate, linear or PDF 417 symbols) contents can be used to assign a virtual UII until the item can be marked by a data matrix containing the equivalent's mark contents).

✓ Create the virtual UII by using either a UII Construct #1 or #2.

✓ The accountable contractor's unique property control number used to track the item may be used as the item's serial number within enterprise identifier to form the virtual UII using UII Construct #1.

✓ Report the concatenated virtual UII and its pedigree data elements to the UII Registry.

Proposed Revised GFP Business Rules, Cont'd

The accountable contractor with property items already in its possession that have virtual UIIs recorded in the UII Registry and are transferred by the accountable contractor to another Government contract within the accountable contractor's facilities will not be physically marked upon such transfers. The accountable contractor will record the transfer in the UII Registry.

The accountable contractor (sender) for property items shall physically mark them with their virtual UII when the contractual accountability of the items changes from one contractor to another, or they are returned to the Government:

✓The accountable sending contractor shall obtain the item's virtual UII from the UII Registry or other official documentation.

✓The accountable sending contractor shall update the UII Registry to indicate that the item is physically marked.

✓The accountable sending and receiving contractors shall update the UII Registry to record the appropriate transfer.

The contractor shall ensure that processes are in place to maintain the relationship between existing recorded marks and the UII until such time as the UII is applied in a 2D data matrix.

Continued - The accountable contractor for property items shall physically mark them with their virtual UII when the contractual accountability of the items changes from one contractor to another, or they are returned to the Government:

✓If the item is declared excess and placed into the disposal process the virtual UII will be used to track the item until actual disposition has been confirmed.

✓No physical UII need be placed on the item that no longer has residual value and is to be destroyed or scrapped.

✓Items that are reutilized or redeployed to another entity in accordance with disposition instructions will be physically marked prior to movement.

✓The accountable sending contractor shall update the UII Registry to record the appropriate transfer

Proposed Revised GFP Business Rules, Cont'd

✓ For equipment and spares, as well as assemblies, components and parts that may be incorporated into or attached to a deliverable end item, whose physical dimensions require tags to accommodate labeling, the UII may be physically marked on the tag.

✓ For raw and processed materials, small tools and supplies that have not been consumed or expended in performing a contract, and are being returned to the government, a UII-like identifier (e.g., RFID) will be placed on the unexpended item (tools or supplies), or on the tag attached to the unexpended item, or on the bag or other container that contains the unexpended balance of the raw or processed materials.

✓If for some unanticipated reason the item must be marked by other than the accountable contractor that assigned the virtual UII, the marking activity that physically places the two-dimensional data matrix symbol on the item will be recorded in the UII Registry by that activity.

Proposed Revised GFP Business Rules, Cont'd – Bag and Tag Items

✓   In the event an item with a UII has the tag removed (or the item is removed from the bag) when the item is placed in use as a stand-alone item (i.e., not installed as an embedded item in a parent item) *without further requirement for traceability*, the activity using the item will update the UII Registry to indicate that the UII has become inactive.

✓   In the event an item with a UII has the tag removed (or the item is removed from the bag) when the item is placed in use as a stand-alone item (i.e., not installed as an embedded item in a parent item), *with a continuing requirement for traceability*, the activity using the item will conform to the specific procedures for that item for continued traceability and, *when the requirement for traceability no longer exists*, the activity will update the UII Registry to indicate that the UII has become inactive. In the event the item is removed from use, it must be tagged (or bagged) and marked with the original UII, *unless the requirement for traceability no longer exists*, and the UII Registry updated.

✓   In the event an item with a UII has the tag removed (or the item is removed from the bag) when the item is installed as an embedded item in a parent item, the installing activity will assign a virtual UII to the parent item (or mark it with the UII if feasible) if one does not already exist for the parent item and update the UII Registry to indicate that the tagged or bagged or separately UII item has become an embedded item within the parent item.   In the event the embedded item is removed from use, it must be tagged (or bagged) and marked with the original UII, *unless the requirement for traceability no longer exists*, and the UII Registry updated.

Business Rules for Part Number Changes

➢ Once it is assigned to an item, the Unique Item Identifier (UII) will remain the same for the life of the item. If a Class I or Class II engineering change is made to an item that causes the original part number assigned to that item to change, the IUID Registry will be updated to reflect the Current Part Number and its new Current Acquisition Value. The Current Acquisition Value will be the cost incurred by the DoD when a part number changes.   This value must be provided to the IUID Registry when the Current Part Number Effective Date is provided. The value may be provided in US Dollars or foreign currency.

UID Registry

Pam Rooney

Definition of PIPC Registry

The PIPC Registry provides storage of and access to data that identifies and describes property in the possession of contactors or "PIPC". The PIPC registry is not a repository for data separate from the IUID registry, but rather is a term used to represent items in the IUID registry that are in the possession of, or controlled, by defense contractors. PIPC can consist of either:

Equipment – A tangible article of personal property that is complete in-and-of itself, durable, nonexpendable, and needed for the performance of a contract. Equipment generally has an expected service life of one year or more, and does not ordinarily lose its identity or become a component part of another article when put into use.

Material - Property that may be incorporated into or attached to a deliverable end item or that may be consumed or expended during the performance of a contract. It includes assemblies, components, parts, raw and processed materials, and small tools and supplies that lose their individual identity through incorporation into an end-item. **Material does not include Equipment, Special Tooling, Special Test Equipment, or Unique Federal Property.**

Guidelines for Data

- Pedigree data is required for all new items.
- Pedigree data is required for all legacy items to the extent possible.
  - Acquisition value is required and should be available in wholesale supply systems as part of a working capital fund and/or in a property management system.
- Custody data is initially focused on Property in the Possession of Contractor (PIPC).
- Mark data is designed to capture information in support of the use of Virtual UIIs for legacy items (items in inventory or operational use) and PIPC.
- Mark data is not prohibited for new items or legacy items that are physically marked IAW UID requirements (not assigned a virtual UII)

Fixed and Variable Item Master Data

Descriptive data
- Concatenated UII
  - Issuing Agency Code
  - Enterprise Identifier
  - Original Part Number
  - Serial Number
- UII Type
- Description
- Batch/Lot
- Current Part Number
- Current Part Number Effective Date
- Manufacturer Identifier

Parent Concatenated UII

ContractInfo
- Contract Number
- Prime Contractor Identifier
- Acceptance Code
- Acceptance Date
- Acquisition Cost
- CLIN/SLIN/ELIN
- Foreign Currency Code
- Ship-to Code
- Unit of Measure

Pedigree Data (bracket)

Used for Legacy (Also used for PIPC) (bracket)

Pedigree Data (bracket)

Custody
- CAGE
- Contract Number
- DoDAAC
- DUNS
- Received Date
- Sent Date
- Status Flag
- Category Code (E or M)

Mark
- Contents
- Effective Date
- AddedOrRemoved
- Marker Code
- Marker Identifier
- Medium
- Values in Mark Contents

Open Items
- Custodian or Steward (System)
- Location UID
- Program UID
- Item Status
- Current Dollar Value of Item
- Alias (system unique)

Used for PIPC (bracket)

Used for Legacy (Also used for PIPC) (bracket)

Indicates data element can change

Proposed UID Registry Access Role Definition Process

Bruce Propert

Access Role Process

➢Access to Unique Identification (UID) data is based upon roles and is assigned to each account in the system (the UID Registry). This access can be modified as the account's needs change.

   ➢This access is defined by five components:

      ➢Role

      ➢Scope of Knowledge

      ➢CRUDE capabilities

      ➢Data Categories

      ➢Reports

   ➢These five components would be assigned for each new account created in the system.

Proposed Roles

➢Definition of tasks that can be performed within the system. Roles are divided into system roles and functional roles.

  ➢Sample system roles:

    ➢System Administrator

    ➢User Manager

    ➢Data Administrator

    ➢Help Desk

  ➢Sample functional roles:

    ➢Data Entry (add and update UID data)

    ➢Query (research UID data)

➢The architecture allows new roles to be added in the future.

➢Users can have multiple roles.

CRUDE

➢Definition of what actions can be performed in regards to a particular set of data within the system. These actions are defined as follows:

  ➢Create

  ➢Read

  ➢Update

  ➢Delete

  ➢Error correction

Proposed Data Categories

➢Definition of what data elements can be accessed for a given record in the system. Examples of Data Categories include:

   ➢Contact Information

   ➢Contract Information (with or without sensitive elements)

   ➢Embedded UID Information

   ➢Mark Information

   ➢Government Furnished Property (GFP/Custody) Information

   ➢Pedigree Information (with or without cost elements)

   ➢Status Information

   ➢System Alias Information

   ➢Current Part Number Plus

   ➢All

Report Capabilities

➢Definition of what reporting capabilities can be accessed. This is divided into two categories: predefined and ad-hoc reports. The predefined reports include:

  ➢Equipment Evaluation (individual item or roll up of matching items)

  ➢GFP

  ➢Item Identification (individual item or list of matching items)

  ➢Metrics

  ➢Custody

  ➢Acceptance

  ➢Research (e.g. changes to item data over time)

  ➢Embedded Tree Changes

➢Other predefined reports may be added over time.

➢Ad-hoc reporting allows custom reports to be generated based on specific criteria specified at the time that the report is run.

An Example

- A new employee has been hired that will be entering data for their group. Here are the components that may be assigned to the user account for this employee:

    - Role - Data Entry

    - Scope of Knowledge - CAGE (the CAGE code that represents the location where the employee works)

    - CRUDE - the employee would have Create, Read, and Update capabilities

    - Data Categories - contact information, contract information (with sensitive elements), mark information, Government Furnished Property (GFP or Custody) information, and pedigree (with cost) information.

    - Reports - GFP

- This example would allow the employee to create, read and update the elements in the contact , contract, mark, GFP, and pedigree data sections and generate the GFP report for data within their specific CAGE code.
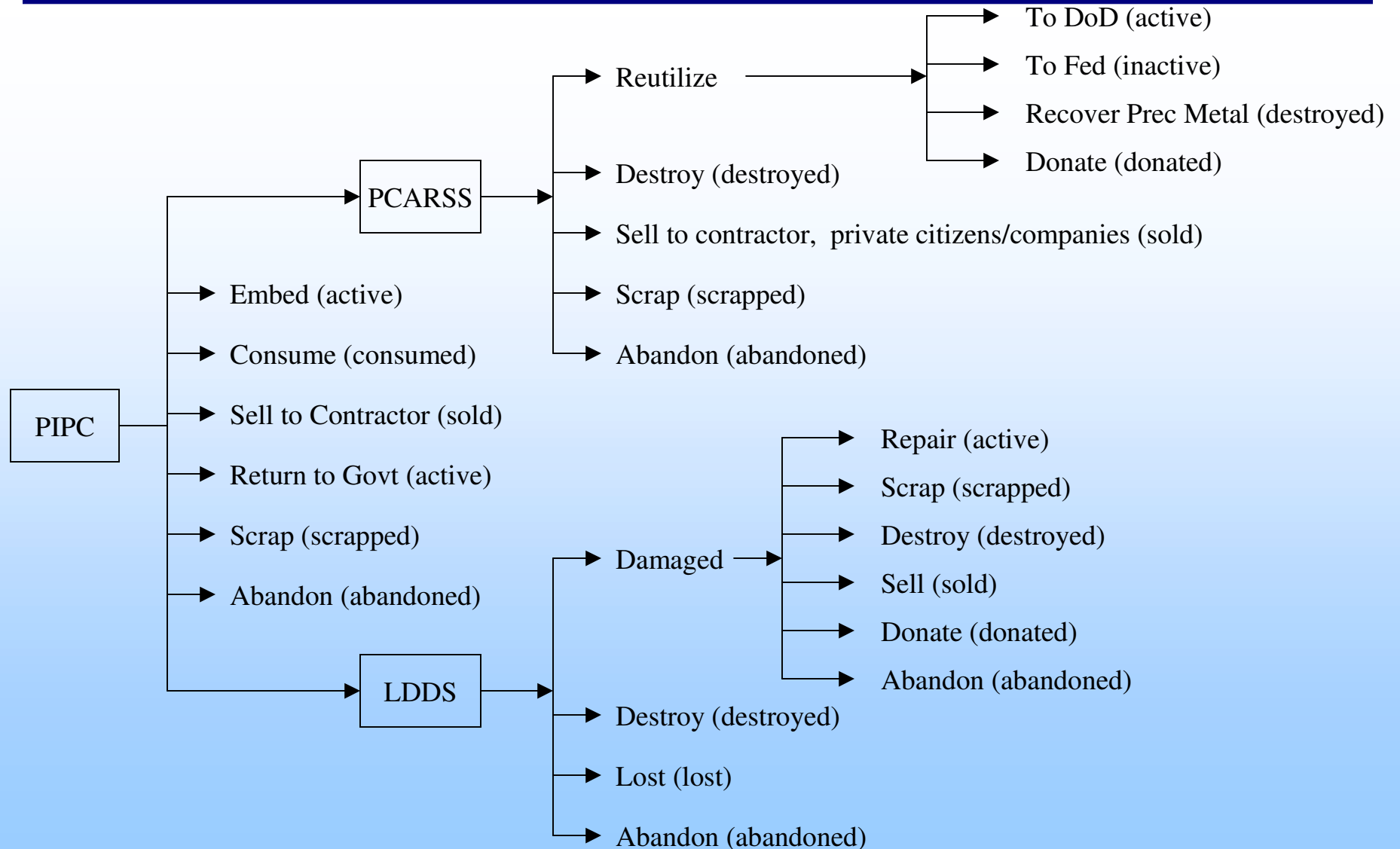
End of Life

Judy Critzer

Item at Contractor

PIPC
- Embed (active)
- Consume (consumed)
- Sell to Contractor (sold)
- Return to Govt (active)
- Scrap (scrapped)
- Abandon (abandoned)

PCARSS
- Reutilize
  - To DoD (active)
  - To Fed (inactive)
  - Recover Prec Metal (destroyed)
  - Donate (donated)
- Destroy (destroyed)
- Sell to contractor, private citizens/companies (sold)
- Scrap (scrapped)
- Abandon (abandoned)

LDDS
- Damaged
  - Repair (active)
  - Scrap (scrapped)
  - Destroy (destroyed)
  - Sell (sold)
  - Donate (donated)
  - Abandon (abandoned)
- Destroy (destroyed)
- Lost (lost)
- Abandon (abandoned)

Item at Contractor - Notes

➢PCARSS
- ➢Used at:
  - ➢Contract End
  - ➢Contract Change that makes item use obsolete or excess to needs of the contract
- ➢Donations are to state, civic, and local entities as well as approved organizations:
  - ➢Schools
  - ➢ Boy Scouts
  - ➢ etc.
- ➢For sensitive items, only DoD is checked before sending to disposal
- ➢When sold to DoD or Fed, they are transferred at no cost
- ➢Scrapped values are offset to overhead, either contract or organization
- ➢Disposed or recovered items are sometime handled in place or shipped to DRMS:
  - ➢Hazardous
  - ➢Precious metal
  - ➢etc
- ➢Abandoned items are abandoned to the holding contractor

➢LDDS
- ➢Used throughout life of contract
- ➢For damaged items, could follow PCARSS steps

Required Data per End of Life State

State / Element	UID	State Id	Effect Date	Data Source	Custody
Sold	●	●	●	●	●
Donated	●	●	●	●	●
Scrapped	●	●	●	●	
Destroyed	●	●	●	●	
Lost	●	●	●	●	
Consumed	●	●	●	●	
Abandoned	●	●	●	●	
Inactive	●	●	●	●	●

End of Life Questions

- Does the difference between Sold, Donated, and Scrapped need tracking, or is Donated a zero dollar sale and Scrapped a low dollar sale?
  - Need to track the difference even though there are no proceeds from donation and for scrap.
- Does PCARRS maintain historical data for search? For example, sold value, sold recipient, etc.
  - Yes, for 7 years
- If an item is neither sold, nor dispositioned, does it automatically transfer to contractor after a period of time?
  - Not without disposition instruction from DoD. May be abandoned in place.
- Do we need to track the sale price when an asset is "sold" to another DoD entity via the PCARRS process?
  - No. Items are not sold to DoD entities.
- Do we need additional custody elements such as text fields?
  - In PCARSS, most addresses are text names today. Could require DoDAAC for DoD locations.

End of Life Questions

➢ Do we need to track the cost to destroy an item?

    ➢ No.

➢ Is there a fiscal benefit to DoD of donating an item – so should we track the donation value?

    ➢ No.

➢ Any specific additional data required for FMS?

    ➢ Not at this point.

➢ Do we need to distinguish between items that are sold 'as is' from those that are sold for scrap?

    ➢ No

Property Management
Terms of Reference and Data Principles

Terms of Reference

– **Principle*** - A basic truth, law or assumption.

– **Operating Construct*** - A concept, model or schematic idea for performing a function (purpose of a program).

– **Data Structure*** - An organizational scheme, such as a record or array, that can be applied to data to facilitate interpreting the data or performing operations on it.

– **Business Rule*** - An authoritative, prescribed direction for conduct of commercial, industrial or professional dealings.

– **Government Furnished Property**** - Property in the possession of, or directly acquired by, the Government and subsequently furnished to the contractor for performance of a contract.

– **Equipment**** - A tangible article of personal property that is complete in-and-of itself, durable, nonexpendable, and needed for the performance of a contract. Equipment generally has an expected service life of one year or more, and does not ordinarily lose its identity or become a component part of another article when put into use.

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–**Source: FAR 45 Rewrite.

– **Material**** - Property that may be incorporated into or attached to a deliverable end item or that may be consumed or expended during the performance of a contract. It includes assemblies, components, parts, raw and processed materials, and small tools and supplies that lose their individual identity through incorporation into an end-item. Material does not include Equipment, Special Tooling, Special Test Equipment, or Unique Federal Property.

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Data Principles for Property Management

Capture - All property data that is worth capturing is important.

Quality – Property data needs to be accurate, precise, and complete.

Automation – Property data capture needs to be automated to the greatest practical extent. (Using modern automatic information technology).

Association - Every instance of property data capture should answer at least five basic questions (Who, What, Where, When, and Why).

Usability – Property data needs to be useable and easily transferred for use in record keeping, analysis, and planning.

Interoperability - All systems should be able to use property data through standard and open data exchanges.

Authoritative – Property data should have one principal "System of Record" (Authoritative source) or single source of truth.

Common Key – A data element that can be used across multiple systems to associate data about a particular record of property.

Pedigree – Master property data that describes the property items and that never changes should be stored in one "System of Record" in perpetuity.

Applicability - Transaction Systems should only store contextually relevant property data such as transactions.

Next Steps

Next Steps

- ➢ Explore discrepancy issues with Logistics and Acquisition
- ➢ Develop business strategies for CLS, PBL, COTS Platforms
- ➢ Explore alternative transactions for reporting UID information
- ➢ Define standard reports and queries on UID Registry for both government and industry
- ➢ Develop process and instructions for 1662 PIPC reporting
- ➢ Develop access and security controls for UID Registry